**Statement**

*Statewise per capita consumption of Electricity during the years 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 & 1990-91*

(UTILTIES AND NON-UTILITIES)

(In KWH)

| Name of the Region/State | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90* | 1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| *Northern Region* | | | | | |
| Haryana | 272.94 | 307.09 | 334.12 | 364.80 | 400.07 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 144.56 | 162.51 | 166.81 | 179.79 | 198.97 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 140.70 | 162.71 | 171.99 | 178.01 | 197.26 |
| Punjab | 480.30 | 514.22 | 555.54 | 629.65 | 617.31 |
| Rajasthan | 152.80 | 161.29 | 181.17 | 191.46 | 200.17 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 130.96 | 135.93 | 144.33 | 160.55 | 167.71 |
| Chandigarh | 474.36 | 490.33 | 545.58 | 598.62 | 634.55 |
| Delhi | 531.19 | 549.32 | 599.55 | 648.28 | 727.90 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 190.59 | 202.08 | 218.30 | 240.23 | 251.45 |
| *Western Region* | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 329.20 | 376.00 | 405.21 | 438.54 | 463.32 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 182.90 | 197.21 | 213.98 | 225.23 | 253.53 |
| Maharashtra | 328.50 | 347.73 | 373.94 | 407.08 | 424.98 |
| Goa | | | | | |
| Daman & Diu | 341.26 | 355.77 | 379.54 | 392.84 | 436.30 |
| D&N Haveli | 228.08 | 419.58 | 695.79 | 878.77 | 974.38 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 277.88 | 301.58 | 325.19 | 350.48 | 373.62 |
| *Southern Region* | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 203.42 | 198.91 | 217.88 | 238.30 | 260.65 |
| Karnataka | 203.27 | 212.06 | 237.41 | 271.15 | 291.24 |
| Kerala | 134.33 | 130.01 | 158.09 | 164.67 | 182.94 |
| Tamil Nadu | 243.76 | 247.63 | 281.79 | 297.18 | 319.34 |
| Pondicherry | 349.78 | 430.80 | 519.09 | 617.51 | 751.97 |
| Lakshadweep | 118.25 | 136.75 | 155.00 | 179.50 | 143.00 |
| SUB TOTAL | 205.00 | 206.28 | 232.73 | 252.93 | 274.47 |
| *Eastern Region* | | | | | |
| Bihar | 94.85 | 101.20 | 107.68 | 111.72 | 108.59 |
| Orissa | 145.66 | 183.21 | 211.87 | 256.36 | 254.25 |
| West Bengal | 135.21 | 134.77 | 134.83 | 137.93 | 143.70 |
| A&N Islands | 81.52 | 97.08 | 105.67 | 105.79 | 109.28 |
| Sikkim | 57.23 | 64.08 | 68.24 | 96.12 | 108.59 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 118.00 | 127.24 | 135.16 | 145.76 | 145.98 |
| *North-Eastern Region* | | | | | |
| Assam | 55.44 | 71.15 | 75.33 | 81.25 | 84.94 |
| Manipur | 47.75 | 60.40 | 72.54 | 80.36 | 82.96 |
| Meghalaya | 82.83 | 84.24 | 94.33 | 108.08 | 116.30 |
| Nagaland | 56.50 | 65.29 | 69.46 | 68.67 | 79.91 |
| Tripura | 29.26 | 34.79 | 40.52 | 51.04 | 49.57 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 33.95 | 45.21 | 54.99 | 58.03 | 70.29 |
| Mizoram | 31.00 | 41.39 | 49.26 | 56.84 | 66.74 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 53.43 | 67.01 | 72.25 | 78.99 | 83.06 |
| TOTAL (All India) | 191.75 | 203.02 | 220.94 | 239.98 | 253.41 |

*Provisional

**Soviet Aid to Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project**

168. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government foresee any eventuality in which the Kayamkulam Project does not get the financial and technical assistance from the former Soviet Republics;

(b) if so, whether Government are exploring alternative source of assistance; and

(c) what is the present position of the project's construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The continued availability of credit from the Russian Federation for the Kayamkulam Project was discussed during the visit of the High Level Inter-Ministerial Team to Russia in January, 1992. The Russian Federation indicated the likelihood of continued availability of credits for power projects in India subject however to mutual agreement regarding the quantum and the terms of credit.

(c) Infrastructural work has been taken up for the project pending environmental clearance and Government approval for the project.

**Requirement of electricity in the valley of Kashmir**

169. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of electricity in the valley of Kashmir;

(b) how much of it is being supplied there; and

(c) what are the reasons for the short-fall and how Government propose to meet the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The Average requirement of power in Kashmir Valley during current month is of the order of 60 lakh units per day out of which, the availability is about 48 lakh units per day, representing a shortfall of about 20 per cent. The shortfall is seasonal and occurs during the Winter season i.e. from November to March on account of increase in demand due to severe cold conditions and less hydro generation on account of reduced inflows.

(c) To meet the shortfall, assistance from Northern Region is being provided to the extent of the transmission capacity of the 132 KV Udhampur-Pampore DC line and availability of power in the Northern Grid.

**Power generation at Salal Hydel Project**

170. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Salal Hydel Project at Reasi in J&K was commissioned;

(b) what is the energy generating capacity of the said project;

(c) what is energy being generated through this project;

(d) whether there is any shortfall in this regard and if so, by when will this shortfall be made up;

(e) whether any electricity is being supplied in the valley of Kashmir from this project, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) by when electricity would be supplied to the valley and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Salal Hydro-electic project (Stage-I) was commissioned in November, 1987.

(b) The installed capacity of the Salal project, (Stage-I is 345 MW with annual energy generation of 2038 MUs.

(c) Energy generated through the projects is as under:—

| Year | Energy Generated |
|---|---|
| 1988-89 | 2149 MUs |
| 1989-90 | 2322 MUs |
| 1990-91 | 2388 MUs |
| 1991-92 (upto January, 1992) | 1854 MUs |

(d) There is no shortfall in energy generated.

(e) and (f) 35% of the power generated by Salal Power Station is being supplied to the J&K State through the grid stations at Udhampur and Jammu. Distribution of power within the State is the responsibility of the state Government.